The Poet's Corner.

"Small things, gathered by waysides."

IF.

Oh, if the world were mine, Love,
I'd give the world for thee.
Alas, there is no sign, Love,
Of that contingency.

Were I a king—which isn't
To be considered now,
A diadem had glistened
Upon that lovely brow.

Had fame with laurels crowned me,
(She hadn't, up to date,)
Nor time not change had found me
To love and thee ingrate.

If death threw down his gage, Love,
Though life is dear to me,
I'd die e'en of old age, Love,
To win a smile from thee.

But being poor, we part, dear,
And love, sweet love, must die;
Thou wilt not break thy heart, dear,
No more, I think, shall I.

JAMES JEFFERY ROCHE.

USEFUL HINTS ON MATTERS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE.

Treatment When Foreign Bodies Are Swallowed—Protective Influence of Tobacco. The "Peanut Cure"—A Marvelous Recovery.

Considering the frequency with which foreign bodies are swallowed, especially by children, the best treatment to employ in such cases should be generally known. A variety of such methods have been advocated, but just now the so called "potato cure" appears to be the most popular. One physician not long ago reported that he had successfully applied it with the best results in three cases. One was that of a 6-year-old boy, who had swallowed a small weight; another, that of a girl, 9 years old, who had swallowed a nail; and the remaining one, that of a woman who had swallowed a set of teeth. He fed the patients for three days on nothing but potatoes. This treatment is a method in vogue among the pickpockets in London, who, swallowing their booty, live on potatoes until the stolen articles have passed down and out of the body.

THE TOBACCO HABIT.

Probably much the larger proportion of physicians are smokers, and doubtless the force of their example is felt more or less by laymen, who will scarcely believe that the tobacco habit can be so very injurious since those who indulge know most of its evil effects. This view of the matter is by no means justified. Because physicians smoke is no reason why others should be encouraged to do so. Every general practitioner ought to be a smoker. He who does is much safer from infection than he who is strictly temperate in that respect. Clothing well impregnated with the fumes of tobacco is a poor conductor for disease germs. And what is more important, a "tobacco breath" is decidedly unfriendly to them. The germs of many diseases infect through the air passages. He who smokes does not furnish favorable conditions for their lodgment. According to The Science, Dr. Hajek, of Vienna, has declared that smokers are less liable to diphtheria than non-smokers in the ratio of about one to three; and Dr. Schiff says that smoking is forbidden in the bacteriological laboratories, because it is known to hinder the development of bacteria in the various culture media. We think Dr. Hajek does not go far enough, and believe that the physician who takes a "good smoke" before he is exposed to a diphtheria patient, and another as soon soon as he leaves him, is practically safe from infection.

Not a few clergymen are quite prolific in inventions of new remedies and methods of treatment of disease. Such seem to entertain the idea that their professional training has made them unusually discerning in matters physical as well as moral. One of the latest contributions from this source is a remedy for insomnia. The agent recommended as a cure is the peanut, and it is advised that it be eaten freely just before retiring. A member of the clergy reports success with this treatment after having tried other means without good results. Of course, the assumption is that the peanut possesses some sedative principle. If it has such, however, it has never yet been discovered. The real value of the peanut lies in its fixed oil, which amounts to more than 20 per cent. This oil has about the same medicinal qualities as olive oil. Chemists endeavored to use it in pharmaceutical preparations, but did not do well with it. It has been used for various purposes in the arts, as for oiling machinery, in the manufacture of light wooden cloths, etc. If the peanut has a good effect in insomnia, it can be attributed to its food value, pure and simple. And there are any number of other foods which would be preferable, for peanuts, as usually sold, are very difficult of digestion, and if eaten freely at bedtime for several nights, would be likely to bring on a smart case of dyspepsia. Let those who would use peanuts in insomnia try bread and milk; it will be just as serviceable as a remedial agent.

The extent of injury which man can suffer from and yet live is simply marvelous, as the following case shows. It also offers some evidence of the skill of surgeons of the present day. A Parisian, aged 20 years, swallowed a wooden spoon. Twelve hours after he felt severe pains and had a sensation of tearing asunder in the neighborhood of the stomach. In a short time the spoon could be felt just a little above the navel. The following day his physician, Le Dentu, cut down and opened the stomach, but found it empty. He then made an incision over the spoon and easily extracted it. Now, in this case, the spoon bored through the walls of the stomach, and finally passed out of it into the abdominal cavity, some twelve or fifteen hours after it had been swallowed. The tear it made in the stomach healed up with exceeding rapidity, and, although that organ was taken out and carefully examined when Le Dentu opened it—forty-three hours after the spoon had been swallowed—no trace of the tear could be found. Another marvelous feature about this case was the wandering about of the spoon in the abdominal cavity without setting up inflammation. The operation lasted a little over two hours, including the chloroforming, and a speedy recovery took place. In itself there was perhaps nothing wonderful, for gastrotomy is now quite frequently performed. In some respects this case was no more interesting than that of an inmate in one of our hospitals here. A man swallowed a set of false teeth. They did not pass down into the stomach, but remained lodged in the lower part of the passage to it. The attending surgeon opened the stomach, dislodged the teeth and removed them. A speedy recovery took place.—Boston Herald.

THE WORLD'S LARGE BELLS.

One That Weighs 433,000 Pounds, and Others Not to Be Sneezed At.

For 900 years after the Bishop of Nola first set up his church bell in Campania, no attempts were made at casting large ones. The bell presented to the church at Orleans in the Eleventh century weighed but 2,600 pounds, being then the largest in the world. In the thirteenth century bells of one, two and three tons weight were not rare. In the year 1400 the Jacqueline was cast at Paris, the first of the great bells, weighing, without the hammer, 15,000 pounds, or seven and one half tons.

The rage for big bells soon became a passion. Seventy-two years later Paris almost doubled her first effort in the big bell line by casting one of twelve and a half tons. The big bell of Rouen was cast in 1501. It weighed 36,364 pounds.

The largest bell in the world at the present time, or that ever has been, is the famous King of Bells, now at Moscow, Russia. It was cast in the year 1732, partly from fragments of another great bell called the Giant, which was broken in the early part of the Seventeenth century by falling from its support.

The Giant, although not as large as the one of which its fragments now form a part, was, nevertheless, no pigmy, as the reader may infer upon being informed that its weight was not less than 288,000 pounds! It is said to have taken the combined strength of twenty-four men to ring the Giant in his palmy days. The King of Bells, like the Giant, has had the misfortune to get broken. Five years after it was cast, in 1737, during a great fire, a heavy timber fell against the King, and broke an immense three cornered piece from its side, leaving a gap wide enough to admit two men walking abreast. It is now on the ground and is said to have been used about ten years ago as a place of worship, the gap in the side serving as a means of ingress and egress. The writer is aware that this sounds like a fairy story, but surely there is nothing about it in the least improbable, inasmuch as the monster is 19 feet 3 inches in height and 60 feet 9 inches around the margin! The weight of this colossal folly has been variously given, but never less than 443,000 pounds! Think of it, 220 tons. By some gross carelessness several hundred pounds of gold were said to have been incorporated in its composition. Russia leads the world in the matter of great bells, Moscow also claiming second place in the world's championship in its St. Ivan's, which weighs 127,830 pounds. It is 16 inches in thickness, and 40 feet 9 inches in circumference.

China has several large bells, for, according to Father Le Compte, Pekin has seven bells, each of which weighs 120,000 pounds.

The great bell at Vienna, Austria, weighs 40,200 pounds. The largest bell in Bohemia, that at Olmutz, weighs exactly 40,000 pounds. "Big Ben," the pride of London, would look like a farm house dinner bell compared with the monster of Moscow, above mentioned, weighing but fifteen tons. "Big Ben" is not the largest bell of London, however, St. Paul's cathedral having one which weighs 38,470 pounds. The largest bell on that wonderful piece of architecture, St. Peter's cathedral at Rome, weighs but 18,600 pounds; hardly two-thirds the size of the largest bell in America, that at Montreal, which weighs 28,560.—John W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

A Substitute for Glass.

The new translucent substance intended as a substitute for glass has been satisfactorily adopted in some of the public buildings in London, and various advantages are claimed for it, among these being such a degree of pliancy that it may be bent backward and forward like leather, and be subjected to very considerable tensile strain with impunity; it is also almost as translucent as glass and of a pleasing amber color, varying in shade from a very light golden to pale brown. The basis of the materials is a web of fine iron wire, with warp and weft threads about one-twelfth inch apart, this being inclosed, like a fly in amber, in a sheet of translucent varnish, of which the base is linseed oil. There is no resin or gum in the varnish, and once having become dry it is capable of standing heat and damp without undergoing any change, neither hardening nor becoming sticky. Briefly, the manufacture is accomplished by dipping the sheets edgewise into deep tanks of varnish and then allowing the coating which they thus receive to dry in a warm atmosphere. It requires somewhat more than a dozen of these dips to bring the sheets to the required degree of thickness, and when this has been accomplished the material is stored for several weeks to thoroughly set.—Chicago Times.

Wanted a New Assistant.

A short story comes down from a small lumber camp in Wisconsin, showing the peculiar manner a Swede had of expressing himself. This Swede was the "boss" of a river gang, but, as the work was very light, the "gang" consisted of only one man, and he had what might be called a "soft snap." One day the boss went to the superintendent and said he wanted another man. The official looked at him in wonder. "Another man," he said; "why, you don't have half enough work for the man you have; what in the world do you want of another one?" "Dot mans," replied the boss in a sober and matter-of-fact manner, "was went unter der lox apout vifdeen minutes pack und he vasn't comed up yet; I dinks he vas quit."—Chicago Herald.

How Much He Appreciated.

A Polish novelist, M. Sienkewicz, was recently made happy by the receipt of a check for £2,000 from a total stranger, who stated that he had been so pleased at reading one of the author's works that nothing less than the sum mentioned could express his feelings. The continental papers suggest that the example is a good one to follow, and that if all good novelists were thus appreciated there would be less poverty among writers.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Reforming Prisoners.

There is one fact in connection with prisoners and punishment that has been positively established; that is, that it is possible to transform these schools of crime into schools for reformation and education. The record of prisoners returned to prison after one term of service to the state has heretofore been from 80 to 90 per cent. This percentage has been reduced by the methods for mind and body culture adopted by the Elmira reformatory to 15. This 15 per cent. may yet be decreased farther when raw legislators will consent to let the expert managers quite alone, after giving them requisite state aid. The suppression of crime can be secured only by the suppression of criminals. They must be transformed into honest citizens.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Large Grape Vine.

The largest vine in the world is said to be one growing at Oys, Portugal, which has been in bearing since 1802. Its maximum yield was in 1864, in which year it produced a sufficient quantity of grapes to make 165 gallons of wine; in 1874, 146¼ gallons, and in 1884 only 79½ gallons. It covers an area of 5,315 square feet, and the stem at the base measures 6¼ feet in circumference.—New York Telegram.

A Precocious Iowa Youngster.

A Second street mother discovered a pack of cards in the pocket of her young hopeful and threw it into a little bonfire in the back yard. She forgave the bright youngster when he attempted to tramp out the fire, singing the while: "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck."—Duluth Tribune.

Wife—I saw you kiss the nurse this afternoon, sir!

Husband—Well, why not? Didn't she save our child when he had the croup?

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at GEO. M. WOOD'S Drug Store.

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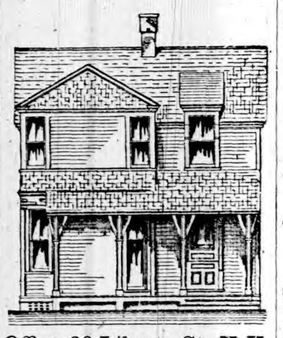
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

FRED'K T. CAMP,

ARCHITECT,



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Fine Wines and Liquors, Imported and Domestic Cigars from E. C. Hazard & Co., New York.

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Meals Served at All Hours, Day or Night.

OYSTERS, STEAKS, CHOPS, &c.

Separate Dining Room for Ladies.

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PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST For BLACK STOCKINGS,
Made in 40 Colors that neither Smut, Wash Out Nor Fade.
Sold by Druggists. Also
Peerless Bronze Paints—6 colors.
Peerless Laundry Bluing.
Peerless Ink Powder, 3—7 colors.
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At less money than sold for anywhere else in the land.

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THE BEST OF GOODS.
THE BIGGEST ASSORTMENT.
THE LOWEST OF PRICES.

PARASOLS.

At 98c. Fast dye, Gloria Silk Sun Umbrellas, 24 inch, gold tip handles.
At $1.48. Fast dye, Union Silk Serge Sun Umbrellas, 24 inch, paragon frames, gold, silver and mourning handles.
At $1.98. 24 inch, Fast dye, Union Serge Silk Sun Umbrellas, paragon frames, handsome gold and silver hook handles.
At $1.23. Fancy Plaid, Stripe, and Fancy Figured Coaching Parasols, in all the newest colors.
At $1.63. Fine Canopy Top Moire Striped Coaching Parasols, paragon frames, fine handles.
At $2.48. Fine All-Silk Surah Coaching Parasols, very choice colors, fine carved handles, best finish.
At $1.19. Fine quality of plain color Coaching Parasols, big line of shades, fine sticks, fine finish.
At $1.41. Best Quality All-Silk Pongee Coaching, paragon frames, silk tassel, etc.
At $2.48. All Silk Biege Lace Cover Parasol, paragon frame, handsome finish.
At 2.98. best quality satin made, blacks with deep all silk lace, all color silk lining, paragon frame, fine imported sticks.
At 47c. 24 inch Black Serge Sun Umbrella.
At 15c. Children's flow edge Parasols, assorted colors.
At 25c. Misses Plain Color Coaching Parasols.
At 39c. Children's satin flow edge Parasols.
At 50c. Misses fine Satin Coaching Parasols, all colors.

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Zinc Trunks. Full Saratoga finish, all compartments, $2.98 and up.
Composition Trunks. Full Saratoga finish, all compartments, tray, etc., $1.98 and up.
Leather Trunks. Iron bound, Saratoga finish, all compartments, $4.98 and up.
Steamer, Duck Trunks, $2.98 and up.
Club Bags, Imitation Alligator Leather:

10	12	14	16	18 inch
84c.	$1.00	$1.37	$1.68	$1.89

Grain Leather Bag, Leather Lined;

10	12	14	16 inch
$1.95	$1.37	$2.73	$3.29

Gladstone Duck Square Bag.

14	16	18	20 inch
$1.68	$1.98	$2.23	$2.48

Gladstone Square Imitation Alligator Bag:

14	16	18	20 inch
$2.23	$2.68	$2.87	$3.39

Gladstone Grain Leather, Leather Lined:

14	16	18	20 inch
$4.59	$5.69	$5.98	$6.69

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Sailor Tied Hammocks, 45c, 68c, 98c.
Mexican Hammock, 85c, $1.25, and up.
Hammock Ropes, Spreaders, and Canvas Pillows, 12c each.
Mosquito Nets, 7-4 width, 35c price of 8 yards.
Wire Window Screens, to fit any window at 25c to 98c.
Wire Doors, all sizes, $1.25, and up.
Mosquito Canopies for single bed 39c.
Mosquito Canopies for double bed with fixture, at $1.25.
Canvas and Tan-color Shoes and Oxford Slippers for Ladies, Misses, Boys, and youths.
Everything in Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's wear for Summer Comfort, including Boys' Clothing, Baby Carriages, Suits, Cloaks, Shawls and Wraps.
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Commenced
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Corset Covers,
12½, 25, 29, & 38c.
Drawers, 21, 25, 38, & 48c.
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ASSETS (Market Values) Jan. 1, 1889. $43,514,460.54
LIABILITIES, New York and Mass. Standard, 40,151,937.33
SURPLUS, - - - 3,362,523.21
SURPLUS, by former New York Standard, (Am. Ex. 4½ per cent. Reserve), 5,734,253.21

Policies Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After Second year.

IN CASE OF LAPSE the Policy is CONTINUED IN FORCE as long as its value will pay for; or, if preferred, a Paid up Policy for its full value is issued in exchange.

After the second year Policies are INCONTESTABLE, except as against intentional fraud; and all restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation are removed.

CASH LOANS are made to the extent of 80 per cent of the reserve value where valid assignments of the Policies can be made as collateral security.

LOSSES paid immediately upon completion and approval of proofs.

BLOOMFIELD SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Annual Report to the Legislature as required by law, of the affairs and condition of the Bloomfield Savings Institution, January 1, 1889.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$90,500.00
U. S. Bonds (market value)	19,500.00
Interest due and accrued	2,480.75
Cash on hand and in Bank	16,928.85
	$129,409.60

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors including interest to date	$117,899.94
Surplus	$11,509.66

Interest is credited to depositors on the first day of January and July in each year for the three and six months then ending. Deposits made on or before the first business day in January, April, July and October, bear interest from the first day of the month. All interest when credited at once becomes principal and bears interest accordingly.

JONATHAN W. POTTER, President.
THOMAS C. DODD, Treasurer.

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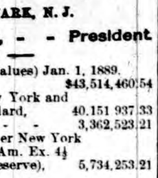
KNAPP'S ROOT BEER EXTRACT



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and most concentrated preparation of its kind. 25c. bottles make 10 gallons. Full directions are on each bottle for making a delicious, refreshing and wholesome

HOME DRINK!

Buy the ORIGINAL and best. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.25.
DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

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$100,000

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AT COST!

To comply with the city ordinance on public buildings, in adding another story and putting in a passenger elevator, I am obliged to take down 3 stories, 100 ft. on Campbell st., consequently I will sell my entire stock of CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING and STOVES at Cost rather than to pay storage and carting the large stock from my buildings while the alterations are being made.

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I am going to create Great Excitement by offering

2000 HANDSOME SPRING SUITS,

Just received from my workrooms, at

75 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

I have divided them into 3 lots.

$10.00 LOT.

For Men's Fine Tailor Made Suits in Cassimeres Fancy Worsteds and Scotch Cheviots. Not the ordinary suits you see, but elegant Silk Serge Lined Sacks and Cutaways, cut in the latest style and I guarantee them worth $15.00.

$12.00 LOT.

In this lot I include Nobby Walking Suits in 3 and 4-button fine in Dress Suits or Prince Albert Cutaways bound with silk braid best Suits. Come and get one of and cut from Imported Corkscrew these. They come in fine wales Whipcords, Tricot and Diagonals, and imported patterns, with pants to match or different if you so They make elegant walking suits, and are dirt cheap at $12. I desire, and I guarantee them guarantee them worth $16. worth $20.00.

$15.00 LOT.

Do you want something extra

$50,000 Worth of Fine Clothing at Seventy-five Cents on the Dollar.

Boys' and Children's Suits will all go at Bargain Prices this week.

MEN'S TROUSERS—A handsome line of English Trousers, manufactured to sell at $7.00 and $8.00. This week at $5.00.

SPRING OVERCOATS—I will sell all I have left at $6.90 this week. Remember this includes every handsome Silk-faced and Satin Sleeve Lining Coat in the house, formerly sold for $10 and $15.

CHAS. H. DAVIS,

Promoter of Handsome Styles and Low Prices.

797 BROAD STREET. NEWARK N. J.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between Charlotte A. Ramsey, Complainant, and Laura A. Baxter, and others, Defendants.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, made in the above stated cause, bearing date the fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, I, Frederic Adams, one of the Special Masters of this Court, will expose for sale at public vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, lot, or parcel of land and premises, situate in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, hereinafter particularly described, and designated as "The First Tract," and by virtue of the same decree I will expose for sale at public vendue, on the premises, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, three tracts of land in the township of Bloomfield, in the county and State aforesaid, hereinafter particularly described, and designated, respectively, as "The Second Tract," "The Third Tract," and "The Fourth Tract."

The First Tract—All that lot, tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and the State of New Jersey:

Beginning on the east side of East Broad street at the northwest corner of lot No. one, and at a point distant forty-five feet northerly from Jeremiah Doyle's lot; thence running (1) along said street north twenty-two degrees and forty-five minutes east forty-five feet to lot No. three; thence (2) along the line of lot No. three at right angles to said street south sixty-seven degrees fifteen minutes east one hundred and forty-five feet six inches to the line of lot No. six; thence (3) along the line of lot No. six south ten degrees and ten minutes west twenty-five feet nine inches to lot No. one; thence (4) along the line thereof south eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes west fifty-six feet; thence (5) along the same at right angles to said street north sixty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes west one hundred feet to said street and the place of beginning. Being lot No. two on a map of the Elias Tompkins property in Newark, New Jersey, surveyed September twelfth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by L. D. Tompkins, and being the same premises recorded in Book E, 13 of Deeds for Essex county, on pages 272 and 273.

The Second Tract—All that lot, tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey:

Beginning on the west side of the Newark and Pompton Turnpike road, at the northeast corner of Joseph F. Ward's house lot; thence running (1) along the line of the said Joseph F. Ward's land south sixty-seven degrees west three chains and eighty-three links; thence (2) south sixty-three degrees and thirty minutes east ninety-seven links along the line of said Ward's land; thence (3) north sixty seven degrees east three chains and eighteen links along Daniel W. Thompson's line to the turnpike; thence (4) north twenty-three degrees west seventy eight links along said turnpike road to the place of beginning. Containing twenty-seven hundredths of an acre of land, being the same premises described in deed recorded in Book 219 of Deeds for Essex county, pages 55, and 552.

The Third Tract—All that lot, tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey:

Beginning in the southerly side of Green street on the northeast corner of Emmons B. Corby's lot, at a point distant from the northeast corner of Railroad avenue and Green street twenty-five feet, and from the northeast corner of E. Corby's store six feet and one inch; thence running (1) along E. Corby's line south twenty-seven degrees west one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches; thence (2) south thirty-eight and three-quarter degrees west forty-four feet ten and a-half inches; thence (3) along the northerly side of an alleyway twenty-one feet wide running from the railroad avenue in the rear of the premises hereby described south forty-six and three-quarter degrees east twenty-five feet and one inch; thence (4) along Jacob F. Randolph's line north forty-two and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and five feet; thence (5) through the centre of an alleyway between two houses north twenty-four and three-quarter degrees east sixty-seven feet ten inches to Green street; thence (6) along the southerly side of Green street north sixty-five and three-quarter degrees west forty-one feet two and a-half inches to the place of beginning. Being the same land and premises described in a deed from Jacob F. Randolph and wife dated February first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, recorded in Book A, 13 of Deeds for Essex county aforesaid, on pages 306 and 307.

The Fourth Tract—All that lot, tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey:

Beginning on the southerly side of Green street at a point distant from the southeast corner of the stone water table of the house belonging to Peter Gerbert, eighteen feet six inches; thence running (1) through said Gerbert's line south twenty-four and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and one and a-half inches, this line being parallel with the easterly side of said Gerbert's house or store and distant therefrom three inches; thence (2) along the line of the same south thirty-nine degrees and five minutes west forty-two feet eleven inches; thence (3) along the same south sixty-four degrees, west forty-four feet and three inches; thence (4) along the same and the easterly side of a lane south forty-two and three-quarter degrees west thirty-eight feet two inches; thence (5) along the said line north forty-six degrees and forty minutes west seventeen feet two inches; thence (6) along C. Twiggs' line south forty-two and a quarter degrees west five feet four inches; thence (7) further along the same south twenty and a-quarter degrees east one hundred and five feet and seven inches to Wright F. Conger's line; thence (8) along the same south eighty-five degrees east thirty-six feet six inches; thence (9) along the same north sixty-six and one-half degrees east thirty-two feet four inches to a corner of Joseph B. Harvey's lot; thence (10) along said Harvey a line north twenty-two degrees west one hundred and twelve feet nine inches; thence (11) further along the line of the same north sixty-eight degrees east one hundred and four feet nine inches to a corner of Jacob G. Post's lot; thence (12) along the said Post's line north twenty-one and a-half degrees west eight feet four inches; thence (13) along the same north sixty-eight and a-half degrees east seven feet two inches; thence (14) along the same north twenty-one and a-half degrees west eight feet four inches; thence (15) along the same north sixty-eight and a-half degrees east twenty-nine feet six inches to the Newark and Pompton turnpike; thence (16) along the westerly side of the said turnpike north twenty-one and a half degrees west sixty-one feet three inches; thence (17) along the westerly line of Green street north sixty-five and three-quarter degrees west one foot and six inches to the beginning: On the front measuring from the northeast corner of said Jacob G. Post's lot sixty-two and a half feet from the beginning, excepting therefrom that portion thereof taken by the Essex Public Road Board in the widening of Bloomfield avenue.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or in anywise appertaining, including the interest of Laura A. Baxter, widow of Samuel G. Baxter, deceased, as tenant in dower in said premises.

Dated May 21, 1889.

FREDERIC ADAMS,
Special Master in Chancery of New Jersey,
No. 784 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
CHARLES BORCHERLING, Solicitor for Complainant.
$28.80.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between Susan C. Gallagher, complainant, and Patrick Cunningham and wife, defendants.—Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday the eighteenth day of June next, at two o'clock P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey:

Beginning on the South side of Liberty street at a point one hundred and five feet west of Walnut street; thence (1) in a southerly direction parallel with Walnut street along land now or formerly of Henry J. Davis and also land now or formerly of Mary Malagne one hundred and forty feet to the southwest corner of the lot of land now or formerly of said Malagne; thence (2) along the land now or formerly of Henry J. Davis and parallel with Liberty street westerly fifty-five feet; thence (3) along land now or formerly of Henry J. Davis northerly and parallel with Walnut street one hundred and forty feet to Liberty street, said line running through the centre of a well; thence (4) along said Liberty street easterly fifty five feet to the place of beginning.

Newark, N. J., May 14, 1889.

EDWIN W. HINE, Sheriff.
WHITEHEAD, GALLAGHER & RICHARDS, Sol'rs.
$5.40

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

TO MORTABLE HALSEY.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Phineas J. Ward is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, demur, or answer to the complainant bill, on or before the twenty-third day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by John Marshall and Mary C. Marshall, his wife, to Phineas J. Ward, dated the twenty second day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, on lands in the Township of Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey, and you are made defendant because you hold an encumbrance on said lands.

Dated May 22d, 1889.

GALLAGHER & RICHARDS,
Solicitors of Complainant
745 Broad St., Newark N. J.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

TO MERITABLE HALSEY, GEORGE MARTIN AND GEORGE S. MYERS.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Phineas J. Ward, is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill, on or before the twenty-third day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by John Marshall and Mary C., his wife, to said Phineas J. Ward, dated the twenty-second day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, on lands in the Township of East Orange, and you are made defendants because you hold encumbrances on said lands.

Dated May 22d, 1889.

GALLAGHER & RICHARDS,
Solicitors of Complainant.
745 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. A full line of leading specialties. Salary and Expenses paid to successful men. Mention this paper.

C. J. DOOTUDY Nurseryman, East Park, ROCHESTER, N. Y.